SUBJECTS.

peons in the Revenue, Judicial and other departments, the services of Ealavas should be more largely utilized.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

Preference should be given in the matter of appointments in the Government Service to candidates from communities educationally backward, such as the Ealavas.

Mr. Kumaran Asan (Member, Nominated) stated that the Ealava community were very backward in education; and that it would take a long time for them to appreciate the advantages of higher education and be qualified for higher appointments in the Government service. As matters stood at present, the Ealavas were practically excluded from the Government service, though it was open to them nominally. The practice in British India, with regard to the communities educationally backward, was that, in the mattter of appointments, they were not only preferred in cases where the qualifications of the applicants were found to be equal, but the rule requiring educational qualifications of a higher standard was not strictly enforced in their case. The Member therefore prayed that similar concessions might be granted to them in this State. He also pointed out that the branches of the State service, where high educational qualifications were not absolutely necessary, such as the Police, the Excise and the Registration Departments, might be thrown open to them.

Dewan.—Are not your men admitted in the Police Department now? In the Registration Department there are several clerks and a Sub-Registrar, I believe?

Ealavas should be appointed more freely in the Public service.

Mr. Uttaman Krishnan (Member, Nominated) said that at present the entertainment of the Ealavas in the State service was very limited. The Member prayed that they should be more liberally employed in the various departments such as the Excise, the Police, &c.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

72. The Cardamom ryots should be given all the privileges of the Travancoreans.

Mr. P. M. Ramaswamy Raja (Member, Devicolam taluk) said that the ryots of the locality, though mostly natives of British India, possessed vested interests in the State. They had opened up large areas for the cultivation of tea, coffee and cardamom, and had thus become domiciled in the State. Their cultivation mostly depended on rain and supplemental agricultural works. During times of drought, their agriculture failed, but the tax had nevertheless to be paid. The Member prayed that they might be favoured with the same privileges as the Travancoreans, especially in the following matters;

(1) Remission of tax,
(2) Agricultural Loans, and
(3) Issue of free passes for the grazing of cattle.

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